

FRENCH WIPE OUT GERMAN INVADERS, CAPTURING 2,000

"NOW OR NEVER" IS CRY OF WAR-MAD FRENCHMEN AS TEUTONS CROSS LINE

Patriotism of Revenge-Craving Republic Whipped to the Highest Pitch at News of German Invasion—Millions Mingle with Ragpickers, Donning Uniform—"We Spit on Bill" Echoed in Streets of Paris.

WOMEN MOUNT CAFE TABLES, REVILE ENEMY; AMERICANS FIND REFUGE AT U. S. EMBASSY

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Aug. 2.—With Count von Schoen, the German Ambassador still in Paris, Germany began hostilities against France today, and at 6 o'clock this evening messages from the east reported cannonading in the direction of Longwy.

Previous messages reported the invasion of French territory by German troops at Longville village, which has 800 inhabitants and is near Longwy, and at Bertrambois, a village of 1,000 inhabitants near Cirey Survezone, in the department of Meurthe et Moselle.

CUSTOMS STATION SHELLED.

At the same time the important customs station at Petit Croix, six miles from Belfort, was shelled by German troops. The Germans also violated the neutrality of Luxembourg, which was guaranteed by the treaty of London, signed in 1867 by France, Austria, Belgium, England, Italy, the Netherlands, Prussia and Russia.

A German column attacked the French custom-house at Delle, near the Switzerland border, according to a war office dispatch late today. The force is thought to be part of that which crossed the border near Nancy earlier in the day.

A division of the German army occupied the Duchy of Luxembourg during the night. The government offices, telegraph and telephone were seized.

Among the German invaders of Luxembourg today was the Twenty-ninth Infantry. The Germans captured the railroad station and all the public buildings and are in complete possession of the railroad.

Germany Claims Road.

Only a small force of the militia, part of the Luxembourg volunteers, were on the ground. Their commanding officer made a formal protest, but was told that the railway was claimed by Germany, which also claimed the right to take any action she saw fit within the boundaries of the duchy.

Luxemburg is a district 117 miles southeast of Brussels, with its borders on Germany and France.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a neutral state of Europe. On the north-west and east it is contiguous to Prussia, on the southwest and south, respectively, to France, and the former French province of Lorraine, and on the west to Belgium. Its area is 998 square miles.

By the Congress of Vienna in 1815 Luxembourg was made a grand duchy. From 1815 until 1890 the title of grand duke was held by the King of the Netherlands, but on the death in the latter year of William III, without male issue the grand duchy passed to his nearest male relative, Adolf, Duke of Nassau. There is a Chamber of Deputies in the grand duchy of forty-five members, elected directly by the cantons.

Mostly Roman Catholics.

In 1900 the population of the grand duchy was 235,543. With the exception of about 3,600 Protestants, Jews, and members of other sects, all of the inhabitants are Roman Catholic.

There are in the grand duchy 226 miles of railway open for traffic and 656 miles of telegraph lines.

All communication with Germany has been cut off. No French train proceeds further than the frontier, either on the Chemin de Fer du Nord, the northern route to Belgium and Holland, or the Eastern route to Germany.

German troops have blown the tracks at all frontier stations. No trains are moving in Belgium.

More than 10,000 Germans are anxiously wondering how they can possibly get home. Their position grows more uncomfortable hourly.

"On to Berlin! On to Berlin!" is the cry that is being echoed all through Paris today, following the posting of the order of mobilization.

The entire republic received it with delicious enthusiasm. Today hundreds of reservists are on their way to join their regiments at different stations. Nearly every reservist was accompanied by wife, sweetheart, or mother.

Millions of ragpickers, people of

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

TOURISTS GET AID OF U. S.

Consuls Will Provide Americans with Money Placed to Their Credit in the Treasury.

The State Department yesterday evolved a scheme for financing Americans caught abroad in the cessation of exchange which it is believed will bring prompt and substantial relief.

Announcement was made by Secretary of State Bryan last night that the State Department would accept deposits of cash to be placed to the credit of Americans in Europe. Consular and diplomatic representatives of the United States thereupon will be instructed to issue to Americans thus provided with a credit at Washington cash to the amount of the deposits made for them.

If the consuls are unable to secure the necessary cash, they will issue a special certificate, to be offered by the Americans as legal tender. Mr. Bryan is of the opinion that in cases where actual cash is not obtainable by the American officials abroad, these certificates will answer the purpose admirably and will be accepted generally in payment for food, lodging, and transportation.

Bankers Favor Plan.

Bankers in Washington last night expressed the opinion that it was an excellent idea and that the certificates which it is proposed to issue whenever needed, will be readily accepted by the Europeans. One banker said that he believed the certificates would be most welcome, as they represent a value unaffected by commercial rates of exchange, and will be backed by the funds of the United States government.

The State Department is inclined to take a conservative view of the plight of Americans in Europe. With this financial situation relieved, the department believes there is no real cause for anxiety.

It is not considered by officials here that Americans are in any sort of physical danger in Europe. Secretary Bryan said last night that the State Department has no reason to believe that the Americans in Europe could not get home in the usual ways, and that there had been, therefore, no action on the suggestion that the United States government send ships to Europe to bring back the thousands of Americans there. This action was recommended by Ambassador Herwick, at Paris, and Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, and has also been suggested in many quarters in the United States. It was indicated last night, however, that nothing will be done about the matter for the present.

No Naval Vessels for Use.

There is not the least likelihood that any naval vessel will be used for this purpose, even if it is eventually decided to send ships to bring home Americans. Army officers are not in favor of using army transports, of which there are several.

While most of the Americans in Europe are understood to be abundantly supplied with forms of money it is expected that many, traveling on slender allowances, will be actually pressed for funds. It is considered probable, if many such cases appear, that Congress will be asked to provide an appropriation to be spent in assisting such persons.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Special to The Washington Herald.
New York, Aug. 2.—Arrived today—St. Paul, Southampton; Martha Washington, Trieste.

Special to The Washington Herald.
Gibraltar, Aug. 2.—A French fleet, consisting of twelve vessels, passed through the Strait of Gibraltar today, bound east.

German shipping at Gibraltar and other points in the vicinity is proceeding to Spanish ports.

PLAN NEUTRALITY.

The State Department has taken under consideration the drafting of a proclamation of the United States' neutrality in the war in Europe.

It is expected the proclamation will be issued in the course of the next few days, and that it will follow the usual lines.

Summer resorts via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Daily to Jersey Shore, Adirondack Mountains and all New York, New England and Canadian Provinces—Nova Scotia and Quebec, and Adirondack Mountains Resorts, also to Washington, D. C., for pleasure or on business. Consult agents at 15th St. and N. Y. ave. or 515 Pennsylvania Ave. They will help you.—Adv.

LATEST WAR BULLETINS

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—A Russian column with artillery has crossed the German frontier at Schwinden, southeast of Biala. Two squadrons of Russian Cossacks are riding in the direction of Johannesburg, in East Prussia, fifteen miles from the frontier.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—It is reported here this evening that the Germans have captured Longuyon. Longuyon is a strongly fortified town three miles across the Belgian frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The channel steamers from Calais, Bologne and Ostend are still running to England. They are crowded on every trip, many Americans being among the passengers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Sofia says that all Bulgarian reservists have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for an expected mobilization order.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2.—A German banker, crossing the frontier in an automobile containing \$1,400,000 in gold, was held up by French troops and the gold was taken from him. The banker was given a check on the Bank of France in exchange.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A German spy was arrested today at Portsmouth dock yards. He was surprised while photographing the harbor construction. At Southampton two other men, suspected of being German spies, were arrested.

FRENCH AVIATOR TAKES 25 TEUTONS TO DEATH

Sacrificing Self He Pilots Monoplane Directly Into Huge German Dirigible Scouting in Republic's Territory—Huge Gas Bag Explodes, All Drop 1,000 Feet

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Brussels, Aug. 2.—The first battle in the air was fought today near Nancy, between a German dirigible and a French aeroplane. Every man engaged in the fight was killed.

According to the reports received here tonight, Roland Garros, the French flyer, sighted the German dirigible shortly after it had crossed the border from Alsace-Lorraine. The dirigible was an enormous affair of the Zeppelin type, and was manned by twenty-five German soldiers. It is supposed to have been sent up for scout duty from the German column, which crossed the French frontier at Cirey.

Garros, who had been scouting about the territory for some time after news of the German invasion was received, sighted the dirigible at a height of more than 100 feet. He drove his fleet monoplane straight at the dirigible.

Instantly the huge gas bag exploded with a terrific detonation followed by a burst of flame. The monoplane, hopelessly entangled in the wreck of the dirigible, crashed with it to the earth, engulfed in flame and without a possible chance to clear itself from the debris. Garros and the twenty-five German soldiers probably were dead before they struck the ground. All that could be recovered from the smouldering pile, after the flames had been quenched on the ground, was some charred fragments of human flesh and bone, according to the report received here.

It is supposed that Garros knew when he headed his monoplane for the cumbersome, comparatively slow-flying dirigible that a collision was his only hope of destroying it, and that such a collision would surely be fatal to himself as well as to the German flyers.

Such advice as has been received here concerning the battle state that Garros did not hesitate for the fraction of a second when called upon to throw his own life away in the service of his country, and this spirit of self-sacrifice, military experts declare tonight, will undoubtedly be the most characteristic of future engagements in the air, which

perhaps may be of frequent occurrence within the next few days, as a large fleet of German dirigibles is known to be at the border, and a correspondingly large flotilla of French monoplanes is ready to repel them when they cross French territory.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—Another hostile aircraft was observed flying in the direction of Andernach, ten miles northwest of Koblenz. Soon reports began to drift in from several parts of the Rhine province that aeroplanes, plainly French constructed and manned, had been seen.

Two attempts to blow up railways have occurred since the movements of the German troops were begun. Last night an unsuccessful attempt to blow up the Prussian state railway tunnel at Kochem was made by a hotelkeeper from that place and his son. The man was shot and killed.

At Thorn today a passenger threw a bomb from a coach window. The man, thought to be a Frenchman, is being held.

The general mobilization order which was issued tonight will call 5,000,000 men to the colors, all male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty being called to arms.

Berlin, Aug. 2.—A French aeroplane was brought down today at Weisel, 140 miles from the French frontier by shots fired by German troops.

DISTANT FIRING HEARD IN NORTH SEA; GERMAN FLEET ENGAGED, REPORT TO LONDON

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Aug. 2.—Reports of the firing of heavy guns at sea late today gave rise to reports that the German and French fleets were engaged in battle in the North Sea.

When it was discovered that the French had no ships on this station and that British ships were maneuvering there, great anxiety was felt that the British and German fleets had become involved.

No News from Servia.

Because of the rigorous censorship, no direct news was received today regarding the progress of the Austro-Serbian struggle which brought about the impending clash of the powers of the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.

Unconfirmed reports say the Russians have crossed the German frontier at two different points, one column crossing the border at Schwinden, southeast of Biala, and another small force of Eichenfeld, in Posen, where they attacked and wounded German guards and were pursued.

The last news received from Paris be-

Crack Cavalry Corps Annihilated in Battle on French Border, Dispatch from Brussels States---Kaiser's Troops Invade Duchy of Luxemburg and Enter France, as Russians Carry War Into German Empire.

GERMAN ENVOY TO PARIS GETS PASSPORTS

Berlin Is War Mad as Emperor Practically Declares Hostilities Against Europe---Britain May Declare War in Defense of Allies Today---Heavy Firing Heard in North Sea, and Great Battle Is Reported.

A great naval battle is reported in the North Sea, where British and German fleets are known to have been maneuvering.

Russians invade German territory at Eichenfeld and Schwinden. Two squadrons of Cossacks are reported heading for Johannesburg, Eastern Prussia.

Germany is rushing 100,000 men into France through Luxemburg. Towns of Longwy and Longuey reported captured by invaders. Division of Uhlans reported annihilated by French and 2,000 German prisoners taken.

First air battle reported between French aeroplane and German dirigible at Toul. Dirigible destroyed.

French army aviators reported to have dropped bombs near Nuremberg.

British cabinet holds two sessions and adjourns without deciding question of British participation in war as ally of France and Russia.

Italy still clinging to neutrality policy.

German steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilie, with \$10,500,000 gold aboard, goes out of course to avoid possible capture by British warships and heads for Bremen direct, avoiding channel stops.

Moratorium proclaimed by both France and England to suspend debt payments during financial stringency incident to war.

New York bankers, in conference with Secretary of Treasury, decide to issue clearing-house certificates to guard against outflow of gold.

American manufacturers and exporters face loss of millions of dollars through inability to reach foreign markets. Several trans-Atlantic liners turn back to New York rather than incur risk of voyage through war zone.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Reuter Agency here announces the receipt of a telegraphic dispatch from Brussels saying that it is reported in the Belgium capital that Germany has declared war on France and that the French Ambassador, Jules Cambon, has left Berlin.

Arlon, Belgium, Aug. 2.—More than 100,000 German troops are on the march, traversing the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. They are making for Liege, on the French frontier. Several battles already have been waged, according to reports, which indicate that the Germans have been worsted.

The line from Liege to Malmédy, in Renish Prussia, is guarded by German troops. More than 30,000 German and French soldiers are putting up embankments and digging trenches along the line of conflict before Liege.

London, Aug. 3 (Monday).—Germany has invaded France without declaring war and has been repulsed with heavy loss. A dispatch from Brussels received early this morning states that it is reported there that a division of Uhlans, Germany's crack cavalrymen, was completely annihilated in an engagement on the frontier. Two thousand were taken prisoners, it is stated.

DISPATCH IS CONFIRMED.

This report of a German repulse is confirmed from other sources. A dispatch from Liege, Belgium, states that the German invading force was driven back by the French in an engagement near Cirey with heavy loss.

The defeated German force is supposed to be the same, consisting of about 20,000 men, that invaded the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg last night, violating the neutrality treaty. No details of the fighting other than the fact that the Germans were driven back across the border has been received except for the mention of the number of prisoners taken.

RUSSIANS INVADE GERMANY.

While German troops were invading France, a Russian column, with squadrons of Cossacks and artillery, entered Eastern Prussia at Schwinden.

The Germans have invaded the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and seized the government offices and telephone. Luxemburg is on the border of France and Germany. Its integrity was guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867.

Germany has refused to reply to a question of the British Ambassador at Berlin as to whether she would respect the neutrality of Belgium.

CABINET IN SESSION.

The invasion of Luxemburg by German troops caused discouragement at London. The British cabinet held a long session, and precautions for eventualities continued, especially at Portsmouth and Gibraltar.

Although Italy has announced her neutrality, there is apprehension, that sooner or later she will be drawn into the struggle.

AWAIT ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

London is awaiting with the greatest eagerness the announcement of Premier Asquith in the House of Commons defining Great Britain's position in regard to the war. Impatience is the mood of the British public and a great crowd which gathered around White Hall last night, expecting to learn the decision of the British cabinet was wild with disappointment when no announcement was made.

Another cabinet meeting will be held this morning, and afterward the premier will announce England's policy. It is generally believed that the war party in Parliament is in the majority and that England will go to the defense of her allies is regarded as extremely probable in semi-official quarters.

PREPARE FOR WAR.

The territorials are being served with emergency rations and usually placid London is stirred with a war fever, which is even more fiery than that preceding the Boer struggle. It is realized that far more is

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.